FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO SFRY

AU281016 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 83 p 3

[Editorial article: "Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"]

[Text] The official and friendly visit to the SFRY of Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. The talks and meetings with the SFRY party and state leaders confirmed the steady USSR course toward strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in accordance with the vital interests of the peoples and directing world developments toward progress and peace.

Central place in the Belgrade talks was devoted to further strengthening the friendly USSR-SFRY relations. All necessary preconditions for this exist. For years economic cooperation between the two countries has been on the upswing. The mutually beneficial trade-economic relations are characterized by their increasing scope. During the last five-year-plan period the mutual trade exchange reached $18 billion, thus surpassing by three times the total volume of the deliveries during 1971-1975. In accordance with the agreements which have been concluded the trade exchange during the current five-year plan period will surpass $32 billion.

It is well known that the SFRY economy is currently suffering certain difficulties. To a large degree this is a result of its significant association during past years with the unstable situation of the international capitalist market. Overcoming a number of difficulties in the supply of raw materials and energy sources and securing the necessary vitalization of industrial production are connected with expanding economic relations with the steadily developing and powerful Soviet economy. The USSR is now supplying Yugoslavia with oil and oil products, natural gas, equipment for such important industrial branches as power supply, machine building and metallurgy as well as many material and consumer goods. More than 80 important industrial objects in Yugoslavia have been constructed up to now with Soviet assistance. Simultaneously, many Yugoslav companies are participating in construction projects on Soviet territory, including the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. The specialization and production-sharing of the two countries in the area of automobile production is also rapidly developing. During their talks in Belgrade the two sides expressed readiness and reached agreements on steadily following the course of expanding and strengthening mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The meetings and talks in Belgrade also had a broad international response because of the discussion of topical international issues which took place. During these discussions, Nikolay Tikhonov categorically stressed that the USSR will continue to do everything possible for reason to triumph in solving international issues. The USSR is guided by the conviction that it is fully realistic to stop the world from drawing toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe and ensure that the situation is improved and international security is strengthened through the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces. The numerous Soviet peace initiatives and the proposals included in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries are a solid basis for implementing such a process.

BTA REFUTES NEW YORK TIMES ON ANTONOV CASE

AU271457 Sofia BTA in English 1015 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Political observer Nencho Kharanov: "The Latest Soap-Bubble of Political Saboteurs" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 27 -- After a certain lull the Western imperialist centres are fanning out again the noisy campaign of an alleged Bulgarian participation in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second.

Panting for breath in their helplessness to show the public some more or less convincing facts of the 'guilt' of the arbitrarily detained officer of the "Balkan" airlines in Rome, Sergey Antonov, the true inspirators of this political subversion -- the secret services of the United States of America, have decided this time to make a more direct contribution to the political plot.

The NEW YORK TIMES, the 'heavy artillery' of the conservative press in the USA, became their accomplice in this. Under the committing headline "The Assault on the Pope -- A New Connection With Bulgarians", this newspaper published on its pages as a crime story serial the 'sensational disclosure' of Nicholas Gage, the papers' Paris correspondent, now taken up by all Western agencies and big bourgeois newspapers.

The key figure in the 'disclosure' of the American journalist is a mysterious Bulgarian diplomat, 'deputy trade representative in Paris', who refused to return to his country, named Iordan Mantarov. This very gentleman disclosed long ago before the French secret services his knowledge of a plan (already in 1979) 'of the KGB and the Bulgarian intelligence' to kill the pope. The information was allegedly divulged to him by a high-ranking officer of the Bulgarian State Security Service. The same source has allegedly told Mantarov that the Turkish rightwing extremist Ali Agca was selected to carry the plan through.

So here we are with the conclusions: The badly needed convincing witness to Antonov's 'guilt' and Bulgaria's 'responsibility' has been found at last.

If the NEW YORK TIMES permanent correspondent in the French capital did not have the possibilities to burrow in the list of the diplomats then accredited to Paris, the respective authorities are the last to help him establish that this Iordan Mantarov has never been either a "deputy trade representative" or a "deputy commercial attache" in the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris. Therefore, the spectacular labels of a responsible Bulgarian diplomat (for backing the authenticity) have nothing to do with Mantarov and with his previous official status. What is the truth? Mantarov was a mere servicing technician -- on the maintenance of farm machinery sold by the foreign trade organisation "Agromachinaimpex", and later also an employee of the Bulgaro-French trade company "Sofbim". In this particular capacity he commits misappropriations and gross infractions which result in his recalling to Bulgaria. And then he decides to stay in France. It is not hard to understand the kind of readiness with which this gentleman put himself in the disposal of the foreign intelligence centers and, in order to increase his price, readily told them the fables they needed about evidence received at "the very first hand" about the prepared attempt upon the pope.

So, Mantarov is of the same kind of props known for such cases made up of criminals, used by the CIA, like the notorious Svrudlev and Velichko Peichev, the U.S. agent of "free Europe", who were turned into TV stars and permanent authors of anti-Bulgarian interviews. All those are people lacking elementary morals, people who are ready, for a handful of silver-pieces, to prove for example that even the murder of President Kennedy is the doing of the Bulgarian secret services.

But let us follow how illogical and absurd the last slander allegations spread through the NEW YORK TIMES are. We shall take the liberty of raising the natural question, which secret service involved in a mass-scale act of the papal attempt kind would make familiar, years before that, the tractor maintenance technicians abroad with its super-secret plans? Who would be this responsible official of an intelligence service who would draw so sincerely and lavishly the motives, the plan, and would even indicate the name of the appointed future assassin. This can only exist in the scanty imagination of the American journalist, in the abortive journalistic attempt designed for extremely credulous people.

But let us go on. It does not become very clear from the writing when exactly Mantarov "sang his song to the French intelligence bodies" (the slang belongs to the Western journalists). If then he informed Paris about this "plan" before Agca's attempt upon the pope, it is curious to know why the French intelligence bodies had not informed their Italian colleagues or the Vatican about the attempt which was underway.

And even the specialists of the Western secret services who are not so obedient to the legal norms, have come across the juridical principle that the one who knows about a prepared crime and fails to disclose this fact, is considered the perpetrator's accomplice. Therefore, the French intelligence service is also bearing its responsibility.

But should not the disclosures of the NEW YORK TIMES be a signal for action also for the so exact magistrate Mr Martella who signs arrest warrants of foreign nationals without any hesitation (of course, foreign nationals of the socialist countries). Since Mantarov knew about the crime underway and has not reported this in order to be frustrated, isn't he also Agca's accomplice and has to be held responsible not only by the French but also by the Italian criminal code. Shall we expect Mantarov to be delivered to the inquest authorities in Rome by the French authorities? Or if it does not happen, it is not necessary to refute the lies spread by the NEW YORK TIMES?

Naturally, no one is so naive as to believe in such a course of events.

Mantarov is necessary to the author of the NEW YORK TIMES and to those who stand behind him only as a convincing source of slander allegations, for inciting the already rudimentary anti-Bulgarian campaign over the so-called "Antonov case". Witnesses of Mantarov's sort can be found also among other CIA hanger-ons of various nationalities, but they are as unconvincing and deplorable as the chief supplier of "accusation materials" -- the assassin Agca. Because this whole throughout invented version about the "Bulgarian trail" on San Pietro Square exists only in the scenario of its authors. Because it has one only aim -- to vilify socialist Bulgaria, to poison the international climate, to serve the neocrusade against the world socialism so noisily proclaimed by US President Reagan.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY FIGURE ARRIVES 26 MAR

AU262016 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Mr John Silkin, deputy chairman of Great Britain's Labor Party, arrived here today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

At "Sofia" airport the guest was welcomed by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and high ranking officials of the Party Central Committee.

Zhivkov Receives Silkin

AU280921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] On 28 March Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, received John Silkin, deputy chairman of Great Britain's Labor Party. The meeting was attended by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA

LD252128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has today issued a statement on the aggression by the Somoza bands against the Republic of Nicaragua. It says that the Czechoslovak people and the Government of the CSSR are deeply concerned and indigant at the escalation of the armed forays by Somoza bands from their bases in Honduras into the territory of Nicaragua. They want to jeopardize and undermine the efforts by the Sandinista National Liberation Front and by the people of Nicaragua to build a new and just society. The aggressive and barbaric attacks by the Somoza bands, carried out with the support of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, constitute a gross violation of the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua and is in sharp variance with the UN Charter and the basic norms of international law. This leads not only to increased tension in Central America but also poses a serious threat to world peace. Terrorist actions and attacks aimed at thwarting progressive development in the Republic of Nicaragua and the liquidation of revolutionary gains by the people of Nicaragua are an expression of imperialism's attempt to halt the struggle of the nations of this area for independence and the right to choose their own path of development.

Joint responsibility for the aggressive actions of the Somoza bandits falls on those foreign forces that encourage them and enable them through undisguised material and military support to carry out their barbaric attacks. The CSSR, which is linked with the Republic of Nicaragua by friendly, internationalist bonds, resolutely condemns the escalation of the aggressive actions by Somoza bands against the Republic of Nicaragua and resolutely calls for an immediate end to the aggression. The peoples of the CSSR express their full solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua and its Armed Forces against all intruders. The CSSR has welcomed the initiatives of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and other states to bring about a peaceful settlement in Central America and will support also other proposals and concrete measures that will contribute to the halting of the aggression against Nicaragua, create appropriate conditions for the overall peaceful arrangement of relations amongst the countries of Central America and ensure a lasting peace in this area based on the principles of mutual confidence and cooperation.

The CSSR joins in the wave of protests of world public opinion against the Somoza bands' aggression and believes that the UN Security Council must not only condemn this act but adopt rapid and effective measures against the aggressor and against those forces that make its activity possible.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM MEETS, ENDORSES CONFERENCE REPORT

LD251603 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed at its session today a report on the course and the results of the meeting of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist workers' parties of the socialist countries for international and ideological issues which was held in Moscow 14 and 15 March 1983.

The Presidium highly assessed the results of the deliberations of the secretaries as an expression of deepening cooperation between the fraternal parties of the socialist countries in the time when imperialism is waging a crusade campaign against socialism, progress and peace.

The Presidium underlined the necessity to develop further the activity of the CPCZ, the state bodies of the National Front, institutions, mass media in securing the conclusions of this year's Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact and in the preparation of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved the proceedings of the CPCZ delegation at the meeting and the concrete measures for the implementation of the conclusions of the meeting.

COLOTKA RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV

LD261825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Petar Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, met with Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the close of his visit to the Slovak Socialist Republic. In a comradely discussion they examined questions of mutual interest.

HAMAN ATTENDS SKODA PLZEN CPCZ CONFERENCE

LD261122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Communists, employees of the Skoda Plzen enterprise met at the enterprise CPCZ conference in Plzen today. Katerina Jankova, our correspondent, has more details:

Today's conference of Communists of Czechoslovakia's biggest engineering complex was characterized by frankness, critical thoroughness and a positive approach to the solution of all tasks. The importance of the conference was underlined by the presence by Josef Haman, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Communists from the Skoda enterprise truly have something to boast about. I was interested to note, for instance, that the rate at which the enterprise has expanded increased in comparison with 1980 by more than 56 percent; labor productivity increased by almost 8 percent and good results were also achieved in other key indices.

Communists, however, also talked openly about many shortcomings. They include, above all, an uneven fulfillment of the plan, a repeated 11th hour drive to meet targets, a failure to fulfill the range of products prescribed, insufficient provision of spare parts and ensuring the necessary rate in the application of the results of science and research. For this reason, the party organization in the enterprise will demand from party, economic and management cadres even more consistent discipline, adherence to principles and a receptiveness to everything that is new. This is because the solution of these tasks calls for truly more creative and enterprising attitudes, for resoluteness in overcoming manifestations of bureaucratic sterotypes, routine and tolerance of failings. This is very important in view of the fact that in the coming period Skoda employees will be facing tasks which are even more complicated and demanding, whether they include the securing of deliveries for the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry, the mastering of the manufacture of VV 1,000 megawatt reactors, or a further dynamic growth which is to reach 5 percent in terms of the production of goods, 25 percent in terms of increased exports to the capitalist states. And today's deliberations have shown that Skoda Plzen workers will do their utmost to fulfill these exacting tasks.

MARJAI, PUJA RECEIVE U.S. OFFICIAL 27 MAR

LD270918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has held discussions on Hungarian-American relations and the international situation. He held talks with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Janos Nagy and met Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH TALYZIN

LD271731 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, has left for Moscow. He is going to have talks with Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Government about economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Jozsef Marjai is the cochairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S BOGOMOLOV

LD260320 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI) -- Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, Friday met a delegation of Soviet scientists, headed by Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Research Institute for the Economy of the Socialist World System of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, in Budapest.

The minister briefed the delegation on the state and development prospects of Hungarian agriculture, and the particpants discussed the development of economic relations. Direct contact of scientists and producers was considered particularly important, and it was stated that local circumstances should be taken into consideration when Hungarian agricultural methods were being put into practice.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE REPORT

AU251320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Conference on Hungarian-Soviet Agricultural Cooperation"]

[Text] At the Hungarian-Soviet scientific conference being held on agricultural production at the headquarters of the PPF, experts of the two countries discussed facilities for expanding cooperation on Wednesday. They concluded, among other things, that, in addition to exchanging agricultural products, relations can be expanded through the transfer of production systems that have been elaborated in our country.

In the past years, our country's agricultural exports to the Soviet Union have gradually expanded and, if only to a small degree, the rate of agricultural products exceeds the rate of machine industry products in our exports today. Even up to now, experts have scored results in exporting Hungarian agrarian production systems. For instance, the poultry breeding system of Babolna is being successfully applied in numerous Soviet agricultural regions. Tasks related to the introduction of the methods elaborated in Hungary are being discussed at the present conference, while the tasks that are to be resolved in the longer term by the two countries' scientists in this area are being defined. In addition, the participants are analyzing world market effects and outlining in detail the areas in which Soviet-Hungarian relations offer further possibilities for joint work.

PAP ON REAGAN PLAN, 'FAILING' ARMS CONTROL HOPES

LD272154 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 27 Mar 83

[By Andrzej Rayzacher: "Preposterous Plan" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 27 March -- [By Andrzej Rayzacher] President Ronald Reagan's plan announced a few days ago to equip the United States with an anti-ballistic defence system is being portrayed by the White House as a programme that will make it possible to dispense with the nuclear deterrent scheme. The President himself, using a figurative comparison of two gunmen facing one another, said that the programme will make nuclear weapons superfluous in future.

This rabbit-out-of-hat juggling method is not new in Washington. Still fresh in our mind is Reagan's recent description of the MX rocket as a "weapon of peace." Also the latest U.S. armaments programms tentatively calculated to cost 200-300 billion dollars is being sold as one capable to help ward off the nuclear war spectre and enchance stabilization of international security.

Curiously enough, announcing his programme of building the anti-ballistic defence system, the President failed to recall even a single element of his long-term programme of modernization of the United States' offensive strategic armaments. Within a period of 10 years the programme calls for the construction of a whole array of nuclear weapon launching systems and a new generation of about 23,000 nuclear combat warheads.

The technical qualities of these new launching systems and warheads bear out the prevalent trend in the U.S. nuclear strategy: the thinking in categories of waging nuclear wars, both "limited" and "prolonged" ones. In particular this thinking aims at inflicting on the Soviet Union and its allies the first nuclear "disarming strike." This explains why the American arsenal has so many most sophisticated accurate striking systems.

Yuriy Andropov's resolute reaction to he Reagan administration's plans in this field, which the Soviet leader made known in an interview published in the Sunday edition of PRAVDA, is not surprising. For it has been dictated by serious concern about world peace and the future of the USSR-U.S.A. disarmament dialogue. Following revelation of Reagan's new plans, the hopes that the dialogue will move even by one step towards limitation of the nuclear arms race are fading away.

PAPAL VISIT LEAVING WESTERN PRESS FRONT PAGES

LD271618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpts] For some time now, as the situation in Poland has been returning to normal, there has been less frequent and less prominent speculation about us in the Western press -- that is, it is leaving the newspapers' front pages.

However, this week there was an event in our country which had to be reflected somehow in the Western press, which had to be commented on -- at least one such event. I am thinking here of the pope's official invitation to visit Poland and the announcement of his itinerary around Poland. Zdzislaw Morawski has looked through these Western press comments. What can be seen from all of this?

[Begin recording] [Morawski] Above all, one can see that this visit is not being treated as something quite extraordinary. This will be the pope's 18th visit abroad. He has visited several dozen countries. This will be his second visit to Poland, and there is no attitude in the Western press such as: Good heavens; gosh; what an extraordinary thing has happened! It is treated as a manifestation of the pope's normal activities: As is known, he is constantly traveling; this year he will visit a few countries in addition to Poland. He has been invited to Yugoslavia, among other places.

On the other hand, the publication of a more detailed program for the visit, particularly the itinerary, has given rise to some comment. Above all, it has put an end to all speculation, so to speak, that there are some arguments or disputes here, that the government does not give its consent, and that the pope wants thus and so. After all, the pope is coming, for a week. He will visit many places, something that everyone has noticed, and there is a general conviction in the Western press -- or the greater part of the Western press -- that there were no disputes, so to speak, regarding this program; that it was agreed on relatively quickly and without difficulties.

Part of the Western press has written various spiteful remarks about the Polish church. There have been attempts to make critical comments about the Polish church -- that it is, well, conciliatory; that it is not promoting some political opposition here, and so on. I have to say that it was criticism about the Polish church, but it was directed against the person of the pope. One has to be aware of this. The Polish church, was, so to speak, a substitute here. Since people were downright frightened of criticizing the pope, they said things of this sort about the Polish church.

Anyway, that was done by very few opponents, by representatives of the most conservative and fierce forces, and it did not have a general character.

There were commentaries everywhere which stressed that this is a religious visit and will be of a religious nature; this is the principal aim of the visit. But, of course, every visit the pope makes has a general significance, not just strictly a church or religious one. What can this visit serve? It can serve further accord, further calming down of moods. It can create psychological conditions, particularly among believers, for an easier accord and mutual understanding than has thus far been the case. As far as the itinerary itself is concerned, there has been various speculation, as I have already said. For example, there was the case of Gdansk. Some Western press unfavorably disposed toward us -- and there is quite a lot of this -- tried to play on these issues. That is, it says that the government will not allow the pope to go here or will not allow the pope to go there, that the pope wants to go here and not.... [announcer interrupts]

[Announcer] Cardinal Glemp has unambiguously put a stop to this.

[Morawski] Cardinal Glemp has unambiguously put a stop to it. For example, he said that as far as the pope's possible presence in Gdansk was concerned, the issue had not been raised by either the church or the Vatican. There was no such proposal. The West tried to explain things, saying that the pope wanted to go to Gdansk but the government was not allowing him to go. No. The church did not suggest a trip to Gdansk. There are now initial comments which indicate that the pope will visit two places in the western territories, that is Wroclaw and St Anne's Mountain. Of course, this must have some national or political significance, especially at a time when a lot is being said in West Germany about the inconclusive nature of the agreements and treaties concluded with Poland. There are echoes in West Germany that our frontier is not definite. Well, our frontier is not guaranteed by either the church or the pope, so this is not a strictly political problem; however, this issue does have some moral and social significance. [end recording]

MASS HELD IN GDANSK IN SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY

NC271652 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 27 Mar 83

[By Jacques-Marie Tondre]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, March 27 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today urged the faithful at the end of a Palm Sunday mass at the parish church of the Gdansk shipyards here to hold on to the hope of early victory.

Mr Walesa, who was hailed as he left St. Brigitte's Church by hundreds of people calling out his nickname, "Leszek" and, "Sto lat," (May he live a hundred years) told the crowd: "The time is coming when we will go forward to victory".

Parish Priest Henryk Jankowski, the former almoner of Solidarity, gave no sermon, but to the several thousand-strong congregation: "Let us not forget our brothers in prison across Poland, nor that this mass is for them."

He then read the names of 136 people, including priests, from the Gdansk region imprisoned under martial law.

"May this Palm Sunday be the symbol of hope of an amnesty that we long for and a return to their homes of the imprisoned fathers and mothers of children," he concluded.

During the mass, Mr Walesa sat at one side of the altar alongside Alojzy Szablecki, former deputy chairman of the Lenin shipyards Solidarity branch, each of them holding a wooden cross.

Father Jankowski said the first cross, draped with a rosary of bread made by prisoners, had been placed on March 13 in front of the monument commemorating the victims of the Baltic ports workers' riots of December 1970.

Riot police had set fire to the cross, and it still bore the marks, said the priest, "but even if it had been burned or crushed under a tank, it would still have lost nothing of its worth. It is the symbol of hope."

The second cross was a copy of one made at the Lenin shipyards on July 4 last year and destroyed by riot police a week later, but reconstructed on September 10. It hung since on a wall in a flower-filled section of the church dedicated to Solidarity.

The traditional prayer was read by Szymon Pawlicki, a member of the regional Solidarity organisation who was arrested in December 1981 and conditionally freed for health reasons last September.

"Let us pray," he said, "for those who govern us, so that they will seek the good of the country and not prevent people from freely associating in trade unions."

"Let us pray that they declare an amnesty as soon as possible, and for youth, that they may grow up in truth, justice, freedom and peace," he said. "Let us pray for those who suffer in the prisons and that they (?resist) until victory. Let us pray for those who have died for their country."

In an emotion-filled moment, arms went up [when] Father Jankowski called on the congregation to make the V-for-victory sign and then sing the pre-war patriotic hymn, "God Save Poland."

As part of the ceremony, Mr Walesa led a procession around the church, flanked by the two Solidarity officials and followed by four Lenin shipyard workers carrying a statue of the Virgin Mary. Father Jankowski followed, accompanied by priests from other parishes.

At the end of the service, Father Jankowski appealed for caution. "Let us not forget our common struggle for our rights," he said, but added that provocation should be avoided. "Let us not go to the monument, because now is not the moment," he said.

WALESA, WIFE QUESTIONED BY TAX OFFICIALS

NC251720 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 25 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, was questioned by tax authorities for two hours today over his former salary and the gift of a car, his neighbour and spokesman Adam Kinaszewski reported from the Baltic port city of Gdansk.

Mr Walesa was asked for details on both his pay as a Solidarity official in 1981 and 1982 and on the gift of a Fiat 125. His wife, Danuta, was also questioned about the gift of a Volkswagen minibus. Tax officials also queried the former union leader on whether he had a foreign bank account and asked for details on his two bank accounts in Poland, Mr Kinaszweski said.

This was the second time that Mr Walesa, released after 11 months in detention in November last year, had been summoned by the tax authorities. On the first occasion, in December, he refused to comply, claiming the summons was not in order. The following day, when he was due to speak at a mass meeting in Gdansk in memory of the 1970 workers' riots, armed soldiers took him from his house to be questioned for half an hour on Solidarity funds.

Tax investigations have become increasingly frequent over the last few months as part of a clampdown on what General Wojciech Jaruzelski calls "illicit profit" and "unjustifiable fortunes".

Mr Walesa, however, today told the authorities that his Solidarity salary was at first fixed at 5,000 zlotys a month (around 165 dollars at the time) and that it rose by the end of 1981 to 15,000 zlotys (495 dollars) -- which was twice the average monthly salary earned at the time. He added that he had two bank accounts, one at Sopot containing 600 dollars and the other at Gdansk with 170 dollars. He said the Fiat 125, which he had received as a present, was put at the disposal of another Solidarity official, Andrzej Celinski. In answer to questions on international awards, Mr Walesa stressed that none of these included prize money.

Mr Walesa's wife, Danuta, was then questioned for half an hour about a Volkswagen minibus she received as a gift from a West German organisation in 1981, and on which the government was claiming 130,000 zlotys tax (1,530 dollars at current rates) topped by a fine of almost as much. She claimed she had been given exemption at the time, but was told to produce the relevant document.

Mr Walesa was also questioned on 91 records of a foreign pilgrimage by Pope John II which were sent to Solidarity from France. He said the union has distributed the records.

GLOS WYBRZEZA SAYS WALESA SEEKS PUBLICITY

LD261550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 26 Mar 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] We will devote the press review to one publication only, an article in GLOS WYBRZEZA. Its title is: "In the Headlines at All Costs." It is devoted to the present activity of Lech Walesa.

As stabilization progresses in the country, the interest of the world media in his person is diminishing. The former chairman of the dissolved Solidarity, however, finds it too difficult to come to terms with the loss of popularity. He tried, for a sensation, information about an attempt on his life. That brought Walesa back into the headlines of foreign newspapers.

A representative of the Italian press agency in Gdansk interviewed Lech Walesa in St Brigitte's Church. In the interview he said that perhaps an attempt had been made on his life as well, but in fact, Walesa continued, more on that subject (?is known) from another former Solidarity activist, Ryszard Kalinowski. During a visit to Italy, Kalinowski insisted several times that I go in a car without a bodyguard. I refused and a good thing, too. Things might have taken a bad course. I might not have returned, Lech Walesa said.

That was enough to start a world sensation. Newspapers and world agencies began to write on the subject and to speculate. Walesa, his visits to Italy and Ryszard Kalinowski, who organized those visits, were written about. The coorganizer was Italian Trade Unionist Luigi Scricciolo, who was [word indistinct] arrested and accused of links with the Red Brigade and allegedly with the Bulgarian Secret Service.

The Bulgiarians allegedly wanted to murder Walesa and an Italian is in prison, writes the author of GLOS WYBRZEZA. But it was supposed to have been Kalinowski who persuaded Walesa to go on a night excusion around Rome without a personal bodyguard. According to him, Lech Walesa refused and that perhaps saved his life. There is said to have been a bomb in the car but nobody knew about that for years; it has only now been discovered.

What do Ryszard Kalinowski or the Italian prosecutors who came to Poland to interrogate him think about the attempt? How long will Lech Walesa remain at the top of world press reports? What new things will be concocted in a few weeks' time? writes the GLOS WYBRZEZA journalist, ending his article.

The price Walesa pays to keep reminding the world of his person is a high one. It is the price of personal dignity and of an obedient tool of provocation.

POLITBURO TO CONVENE WORKERS' CONFERENCE 30 MAR

LD272018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government Presidium have decided to convene the National Conference of the Workers' Aktiv in Warsaw on 30 March. The conference will deal with the current economic situation in Poland. Representatives of the work forces will discuss the tasks resulting from the anti-inflation and government-savings programs.

PARTY EXPELS, REPRIMANDS INSPECTED MEMBERS

LD251942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Commission of Party Control has discussed the results of an inspection of party jurisdiction [orzecznictwo] in the POPS [basic party organizations] and the works committees in 17 ministries and central offices in Warsaw. The organizations under inspection decided many things; among others, 24 persons were expelled from the party; 15 were punished; and at the initiatives of the POPS, 101 were deleted from the party lists and 63 were given reprimands. The recommendations following the inspection emphasize the necessity for the principles of the party statute to be observed in full, with respect both to the rights and obligations of its members.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES LENIN SHIPYARD PZPR MEETING

PM251035 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 5/6 Mar 83 p 3

[Account of statements by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, made at 4 Mar meeting of PZPR factory committee of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk]

[Text] "It is a regular and long-established phenomenon," Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in an introductory remark, "that our society nurtures a collective belief in each and every Pole's good knowledge of politics and its principles. This belief is frequently erroneous. Our society demonstrates notable ignorance of current political affairs, resulting from its lack of interest in the possibility of obtaining information from our domestic mass media, particularly the press. This information gap is easily detected when we analyze the questions asked at all our meetings with the work forces of individual enterprises."

Next, answering a question from a member of the audience, M. Rakowski commented on the frequent instances of glaring ignorance of Poland's most recent history, demonstrated -- as, for example, in that concrete case -- by a lack of information on the historical facts of the postwar process of the determination of Poland's borders.

The deputy premier devoted considerable space in his comments to the question of young people who -- as he said -- often misinterpret or distort the meaning of the resolution of the Ninth Central Committee plenum, seeing it exclusively as the expression of some special privileges granted to the young generation by the political authorities. This attitude is evident in the large numbers of statements and remarks in which young people put the blame for the economic crisis squarely on the shoulders of the older generation. Such views are usually propagated by those young citizens who -- while showing no signs of their own activity -- make overliberal use of the achievements of the older generation. It is to be doubted whether such persons find themselves particularly afflicted by the crisis. "I fear," said M. Rakowski, "that -- notwithstanding all the difficulties with which our youth have to contend -- we are nonetheless raising a generation which regards privileges granted to them as a priority, while attaching only secondary importance to carrying out their duties."

Commenting on the [recently announced] temporary suspension of credit facilities for young married couples, Deputy Premier M. Rakowski stated that that decision was both correct and necessary, since it is impossible at the present time to realize the current credits, which have already been granted to an amount exceeding Z30 billion, and in certain individual cases it would remain impossible for some 5 years or so.

Answering further questions, M. Rakowski discussed -- among other things -- the problem of responsibility for the socioeconomic crisis our country is suffering and indicated the complex nature of the processes which provided favorable conditions for the crisis to occur. We must, however, realize that the responsibility for this state of affairs does not rest exclusively with the team which remained in power throughout the last decade. The initial period of that decade did, after all, bring real economic growth, and that success won it the approval of a large majority of the population. It was only the sudden collapse which followed it, together with the inevitable consequences of the subsequent decisions to raise multibillion credits in a move designed to maintain the then existing high level of consumption, that brought general disapproval. What caused the economic fiasco was the continued policy of high investment expenditure maintained in parallel with a continuous increase in the level of consumption. At this point in the debate M. Rakowski discussed the structure of the credits we obtained in the 1970's as well as the degree to which they were actually utilized.

No one needs to be persuaded about the enormous importance of national unity. Unfortunately, the only times the unity of the Polish nation is mentioned and discussed are the moments when the state finds itself in extreme danger. As soon as the danger is over, equally extreme individualistic attitudes appear everywhere, and the pursuit of private interests flourishes. This is one of our national characteristics, together with the inability to think in terms of state interests, and the absence of any action that might strengthen the state's status.

Next the deputy premier touched on the subject of the reasons for and consequences of the introduction of the regulations concerning early retirement, pay increases, and social benefit increases at the time when productivity was falling and production decreasing. "It might be possible to abandon the proposed price increases," M. Rakowski said, "but this could only happen if we assumed that our production would rise by a dozen or so percent over the next 12 months. Everyone knows that this is not a realistic prospect. Last year our production figures rose by a mere 2 or 3 percent while the parallel May increases amounted to as much as 64 percent. The disproportion between the two is colossal."

The deputy premier deemed "unrealistic" the suggestion, put forward by one of the speakers, of introducing price increases exclusively for those sectors in society which have large financial resources at their disposal. It is not possible to check up on every single citizen's financial status; neither is the government empowered to exercise such a privilege; finally, it would even prove "technically" impossible to put such an apparently just system into operation. On the other hand, however, it might be feasible to introduce higher taxation on the so-called luxury goods if...this definition had any real meaning in the country's current economic situation. Unfortunately, it has none.

Are price increases the only methods with which it might be possible to change the economic situation? "They are not the only methods," said the deputy premier, "but neither can we assume -- as one of our audience here would have us assume -- that prices constitute a smokescreen measure applied by the government to conceal chaos and bad management. A slowing down of price increases can only be achieved through increased productivity and higher production. Any other solution," said M. Rakowski, "is either a 'miracle' or waiting for a 'miracle.'"

According to information received from the minister of prices, the 1983 plan assumes the general level of price increases ranging from 15 to 16 percent. Since the nominal earnings of the population are expected to rise on a similar scale -- that is, by about 16 percent -- it means that, on the whole, real incomes will remain unchanged in 1983. It is also necessary to make people realize that the published proposals for price increases are only a method of sounding out public opinion about them and not -- as some say -- the final version of how high the prices will rise.

Next, Mieczyslaw Rakowski commented at length on the issues involved in wide-ranging public consultation on government decisions, stating, among other things, that such consultation is not possible in each and every field, since it might seriously hinder, or even make impossible, the process of running the state. The government must have the right to make certain decisions without consulting anyone. A draft government resolution on the question of establishing a detailed consultation system will be submitted at the next session of the Council of Ministers. A Sejm law is also being prepared on this question.

Continuing his comments, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke on the mechanisms of the economic reform and on the consequences of the latter being introduced at a particularly difficult period and in the difficult sociopolitical climate prevailing in the country. The reform is already bringing tangible results, but we must not expect it to change our economy overnight and restore it to good health: In this particular case we will need as much patience as we can muster.

"If we maintain," said the deputy premier, "that, given the current condition of our economy, it is essential that we assist the desired improvement of the market by developing the handicraft industry, the small manufacturing industry, and the Polish emigre manufacturing firms, then we must also accept the fact that there will exist in our country groups of people whose incomes are above average. The real problem lies elsewhere: in determining a limit to their accumulation of wealth. It is necessary to introduce a taxation system that will prevent those high-income groups from accumulating excessive wealth. But such a system must not -- as it has done in the past with the handicraft industry -- restrict the development of those same sectors of industry, create an atmosphere of economic uncertainty, or give occasion to various forms of financial malpractice. It is also essential that we support and assist the development of those among the Polonian firms which offer a real chance of complementing our market production, and at the same time unhesitatingly eliminate those which would want to take unfair advantage of the country's difficult situation caused by shortages of supplies. The government, "stressed the speaker, "intends to propose an amendment to the Sejm law on Polish emigre firms. We are of the opinion that the 3-year period of exemption from tax that they have been granted as an initial development concession is too long and enables them to get too rich too quickly."

Answering a request put forward by one of the participants in the debate, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated that it is the government's established and continued practice to hold meetings between representatives of the state's highest authorities and work forces in enterprises. Next he answered a question concerning the decision to reduce sick leave pay for the first 3 days covered by a doctor's certificate, bringing it down to 50 percent. The deputy premier justified this decision by reminding his audience that the sick leave absence indicator currently stands at 10 percent, which means that some 1.2 million employees are absent from their work posts each day. Given our notorious manpower shortages, this is an alarming phenomenon which at the same time gives rise to doubts about some of our doctors' decisions to issue sick leave certificates. M. Rakowski admitted that the new rules may seem unfair to conscientious workers and declared that the whole question needs to be reviewed by the government.

Talking about the dilemmas which accompany the exercise of power, M. Rakowski said that a predominant number of those spring from the excessive aspirations demonstrated by individual professional groups and from the demanding attitudes of those who do not recognize that the possibilities [of the state meeting their demands] are restricted owing to the current economic situation in the country. In the previous period, many decisions were forced on the authorities -- without regard for the economic reality -- by the use of various forms of pressure. To give an example, the introduction of the teachers' charter and its attendant entitlements and privileges will result in some 30,000 teachers opting for an early retirement next fall -- and there are no replacements coming....

Referring to the problems, discussed during the debate, connected with bringing the trade unions back to life, the deputy premier expressed his conviction that in time the barrier of mistrust and hostility surrounding this process will be broken down and work forces will come to understand and appreciate the need for trade unions operating at their places of work. The unions must not limit their function to playing the role of a "demagogue-cum-commentator" championing every one of the authorities' moves; they must be noted for their sense of coresponsibility for the fate of their own work place and their country. "I do not see," said M. Rakowski, "any proper development of the country without properly functioning trade unions, or self-management bodies." He also stated that we are at present witnessing the phenomenon of people readjusting their views concerning the role of the former Solidarity union and its leading figures. Describing the character of the underground's activities, the speaker stressed that the attitude of negation has never been and never will be creative or constructive, whereas socialist Poland allows room for constructive dialogue between different social forces and provides opportunities for improving the forms and the methods of the exercise of power.

Next the deputy premier commented on the report -- presented at the beginning of the meeting -- on the Lenin shipyard party organization's state, condition, and scope of activity. Commenting on the motives for individual members' decisions to renounce their party membership, he stressed that, aside from such reasons as succumbing to passing emotion or to pressure from one's environment, many of those decisions were made for purely opportunist reasons. It was as if those people were "changing trains." There is no room for this type of person in the party, just as there is no room for those who are today demonstrating their duplicity by admitting to two different sets of views: one for their private life and one for the public forum. In the circumstances of political struggle it is vitally necessary that party work becomes more of an offensive, and that more and more people are persuaded about its pertinence and validity.

Answering further questions from members of the shipyard party organization, the deputy premier then discussed the problem of the excessive profits secured by some enterprises, but not justified by their production output. M. Rakowski criticized the attitude of the management of those units, but he also said that, while trying to counter this phenomenon, the government has often met with resistance from the work forces themselves, who judge their management according to the principle which states that "he who pays high wages is a good manager" -- even if profits are gained at the cost of unjustifiably increased prices for the end product. He then added that it is also essential to fight all forms of market malpractice, although it would not be possible to eliminate the phenomenon of speculation by the sole method of introducing more stringent punishment for this type of crime.

The deputy premier also criticized the stand taken by a certain proportion of our population with regard to the question of the accountability of the so-called former eminences, stressing the fact that the press has been proviing regular information on the progress of the criminal trials currently being heard in these cases. An issue which is currently causing a considerable stir among the public is the question of the state tribunal determining the degree of accountability of the former premier, P. Jaroszewicz, and of other members of his former government. The deputy premier pointed out that it will only involve the question of determining those persons' political responsibility for the errors perpetrated during the period they were in power. Similarly, the question of Edward Gierek's accountability can only be considered in this political aspect. Demanding a speedy conclusion to the trial of Maciej Szczepanski [former chairman of Radiokomitet: government committee for radio and television affairs] would constitute an attempt to exert pressure on an independent tribunal obliged to examine the evidence given by no less than 300 witnesses called by the defense.

In the deputy premier's opinion, the charge of abusing power by corrupting it with arrogance is a far more serious issue than the list, circulated among the public some time ago, of Szczepanski's alleged real estate properties, which in fact turned out to be owned by Radiokomitet. He also reminded the audience that the Szczepanski case constituted, back in 1980, a specific introduction to the subsequent witch hunt against virtually the entire apparatus of power.

In answer to the suggestion, made in the course of the debate, of reducing the number of people employed in the state administration apparatus, Mieczyslaw Rakowski pointed out that that number has been reduced already over the past few years and that it continues to be cut each year. At the same time he emphasized that this question cannot be treated mechanistically, since it is impoosible to imagine the functioning of any state without a competent administration. He also pointed out that there are [superfluous] staff reserves to be found in the administrative sectors of our economy, where excessive overstaffing is often to be encountered in enterprises, such policy finding protection under the banner of the economic reform, which guarantees enterprises the right to independence and self-management.

In the next portion of his speech the deputy premier commented on the question put to him about the dismissals of employees who would not commit themselves to work in a militarized enterprise. Discussing the problem at some length, he stated that this type of repression was as a rule applied to people who were attempting to organize strike actions, thus breaking the then binding martial law regulations, for which activity they had to be punished. "In the time of upheavals as great as those which rocked Poland then," he went on to say, "there is inevitably a certain price to pay. This price was in any case lower than that which we could have had to pay if martial law had not been introduced."

Overcoming the crisis and achieving success in the continuation of the process of socialist renewal and the realization of the line of national accord, said M. Rakowski, depends also on certain changes occurring in our social awareness and on our abandoning certain unrealistic myths. The political and public life of our country requires that we be capable of realistic judgment and aware of all the conditions and circumstances in which our country finds itself. Our alliance with the Soviet Union, stressed the deputy premier, is not a question of geopolitical necessity but of natural ideological bonds. Only such an approach provides a chance for overcoming our internal crisis and strengthening Poland's position in Europe and in the world again, restoring it to the status which it has lost in the past few years.

In his concluding words Mieczyslaw Rakowski thanked the Gdansk shipyard workers for inviting him to take part in this meeting of their party organization and wished them success and energy in realizing their production tasks.

TRADE UNION MINISTER ON CREATION OF NEW UNIONS

LD251928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Social Consultative Commission for Trade Union Affairs has taken place at the Sejm building. Stanislaw Ciosek was present. The central item on the agenda was the adoption of a draft resolution on the principles and the method of creating national trade union organizations. Details are given in the interview by Ciosek with our reporter:

[Question] The Social Consultative Commission prepared a draft resolution of the Council of State aimed at regulating the creation of national trade union organizations. What are the basic problems connected with the draft?

[Ciosek] First of all, it is proposed to examine two possibilities: First, the creation of national trade union organizations in the form of federations, associations of trade unions at industrial enterprises. This is a conception that assumes all presently existing trade unions would preserve their legal status and they would only join the upper structure above the trade unions on a national scale. The second conception is that the present trade unions active at industrial enterprises would appoint a single trade union to act in a given branch of industry, in a given kind of employment or a given profession. Of course, the appointment of such a single union would result in the loss of legal status by individual trade unions. The matter of choosing the form would belong to the trade unions, because in accordance with the principle of self-management of trade union activities, the unions' structure is decided by the trade unions.

[Question] What formal requirements must be fulfilled in the opinion of the Social Consultative Commission?

[Answer] In more than half of industrial enterprises, trade unions would have to exist and more than half of these trade unions would have to agree to the appointment of a national trade union organization. Finally, these unions result from, as it is said in a popular way, elections. This means it should not result just from initiatives of founding committees; it should be from authentic initiatives of work forces.

PAP BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MINISTERS, OFFICIALS

LD242310 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 24 Mar 83

["Biographies of Nominees to State Posts" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 March -- Minister for Labour, Wages, and Social Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, 44, graduated from the higher economy school in Sopot. From 1975 to 1981 acted as first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee and chairman of the voivodship people's council in Jelenia Gora. In 1980 the Sejm appointed him member of the Council of Ministers responsible for the government's cooperation with trade unions. The 6th and 7th (?PUWP Congresses) elected him deputy member of the PUWP Central Committee since 8th and 9th PUWP Congresses he has been member of the PUWP CC. Sejm deputy for the third term in succession.

President of the Supreme Chamber of Control Gen. Tadeusz Hupalowski, 60, graduated from the Infantry Officers' School, the Academy of Political Sciences in Warsaw, military academy if Czechoslovakia, and then completed operation-strategic studies. From 1973 until 1981 was first deputy chief of General Staff of the Polish Army. From 1981 held the post of minister for administration, local economy, and environmental protection. PUWP member. The 7th and 8th PUWP Congresses elected him member of the Central Commission for Party Control.

Minister for Administration, Local Economy, and Environment Protection Gen. Wlodzimierz Oliwa, 59, graduated from Infantry Officers' School and the Academy of General Staff of the Armed Forces. The [word indistinct] member of the council in Zielona Gora. Democratic Party member. Since 1965 member of the DP Central Committee. Since 1963 head DP voivodship committee in Zielona Gora. Sejm deputy for three terms in succession. Vice-chairman of the DP Sejm floor group.

Secretary of the Council of State Jerzy Szymanek, 46, graduated from Warsaw University's Department of Journalism. United Peasant Party member since 1959. From 1959 vice-chairman of the UPP Central Committee and secretary of the National Unity Front's All-Poland Committee. Sejm deputy since 1972.

Minister for Materials Economy Jerzy Wozniak, 51, graduated from the Mining and Metallurgy Academy of Krakow. Between 1973 and 1976 he held the post of managing director of the Baildon steel mill in Katowice. In 1976 was appointed undersecretary of state for metallurgy and in 1978 -- nominated first deputy minister for metallurgy. PUWP member.

Minister for Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba, 49, graduated from the Higher School of Farming in Krakow and the Farming Academy in Warsaw. He is doctor of agricultural sciences from 1972 and assistant professor since 1979. From 1976 worked at the PUWP Central Committee as deputy head of the Department of Farming and Food Economy and since 1981 -- as head of that department.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON SUPPLIES, SAFETY, HEALTH

LD251856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] At today's session, the Government Presidium discussed the supply of goods to the market, work safety and hygiene in the mining industry last year, and supplies of fuels and lubricants to agriculture. It also heard information concerning the payment of sickness benefits.

The present supplies to the market of food articles was assessed positively. It emerges from an initial assessment of the population's income and the implementation of supplies of other goods for the first half of 1983 that difficulties with the balancing of the market will still continue. This especially concerned industrial goods, including textile articles; goods of mechanical equipment for households; and building materials. There will be also a shortage of articles and choice of coffee and citrus fruit. In this situation, bearing in mind a further improvement of supplies to the population, the economic administration has been instructed to hold talks with the management of amalgamations and large enterprises in order to clarify whether they are utilizing their production potential.

The Government Presidium has introduced a ban of sale by barter [sprzedaz symienna] by individual industrial enterprises. It also drew attention to shortcomings in the organizational sphere of social services at enterprises, which is expressed by poor catering in canteens and workers buffets.

It was emphasized that the existing possibilities should be better exploited, especially supplies of precooked products, milk and its processed articles, and grain products. Where conditions are available, breeding at enterprises should be developed. Such an initiative should be shown by the directors of enterprises and trade unions.

After discussing matters connected work safety in the Mining Industry, the Government Presidium adopted a resolution in which it commits ministers to apply a wide range of preventive actions aimed at reducing the danger of accidents in mines.

In connection with the imminent fieldwork in agriculture, decisions were adopted about the priority of supply of fuels and lubricants. As in previous years, the sale of fuels to individual peasants will be introduced at all socialized fuel bases.

Next, information was heard on the course of the meeting of the Committee for Trade Union affairs on 24 March, and the instruction of the minister of health and social welfare was studied, which concerns a list of diseases that will not cause a reduction of the sickness benefit. The Government Presidium committed the ministers of labor, wages and social affairs and of health and social welfare to present an analysis by 15 June 1983 of sick leave and of the effects of the legal instructions in this sphere.

REAGAN 'REBUFF,' DEMOCRATIC BUDGET VICTORY NOTED

AU251945 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] In a television speech mainly devoted to the rearmament effort demanded by his government, U.S. President Reagan proposed that the security of the United States and the West in general should no longer rely on a massive nuclear riposte, as has been the case for the past 30 years, but rather on means for the destruction of enemy nuclear missiles through various anti-ballistic systems. Reiterating his administration's concept concerning the rearmament of the United States, particularly in the nuclear field, through a program envisaging expenditures of about 1,008,000,000,000 dollars until 1986, Reagan rejected the idea of freezing the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals to the current levels as a first step toward nuclear disarmament, an idea promoted by the ever more powerful antinuclear movement in the United States and given concrete shape in a draft bill under discussion in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

The House of Representatives, which is dominated by Democrats, did not share the U.S. President's vision and adopted, concurrently with the President's speech, a draft bill which the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency calls a sharp rebuff to the Reagan administration's military and economic policy. The draft bill adopted by the House of Representatives provides for increases in military expenditures in the coming fiscal year by 4 percent compared with the 10 percent demanded by the government: it also envisages an increase in the federal government's expenditures for civil purposes, not a further reduction as asked for by Ronald Reagan.

The U.S. President's speech, AFP points out, is an integral part of the offensive launched by the White House and Pentagon for the rearmament of the United States; however, the agency adds, the Congress did not submit itself to the psychological offensive of the President, who invited his listeners to put pressure on their congressmen and senators.

Thomas O'Neill, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, did not mask his satisfaction after the Congress vote on the budget when he said: The American people find that Mr Reagan's policy is unjust and has gone too far. This evening, the House of Representatives voted to reestablish a balance in the national policy.

Likewise, several senators, including Republican ones, severely criticized the President's speech.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI LABOR LEADER PERES

AU251632 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a delegation of the Israeli Labor Party led by party Chairman Shimon Peres, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. On behalf of the delegation members, the guest cordially thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception and invitation to visit Romania and expressed satisfaction at having a new exchange of views with the head of the Romanian party and state. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the delegation of the Israeli Labor Party and pointed out that its visit to Romania and the talks to be conducted will contribute to better mutual understanding, to developing Romanian-Israeli relations and to promoting peace in the Middle East.

During the meeting, the sides started their exchange of views on a political solution to the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East and on the development of Romanian-Israeli relations. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S SPACE WEAPON REMARKS

LD261927 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Ever since man ventured into space, cautious scientists and wise politicians have been slightly afraid, and not without reason, that one day space will become a kind of polygon [as heard] for military competition, particularly in nuclear missiles, between the great powers. U.S. President Ronald Reagan is the first statesman who has referred to this possibility. He spoke about new super weaponry with powerful lasers which will be able to destroy any enemy missile before it reaches its goal. It is true that Reagan termed defensive this as yet unmanufactured weapon, but there are few today who believe that. The other superpower, the Soviet Union, for whose sake all this is being planned, will be least likely to believe it.

The very idea that space could in the foreseeable future become a military polygon is sufficiently alarming for the world to have to come to terms with. For any misuse of science for military ends would mean, in fact, a threat to mankind from the great powers and, who knows, maybe some day from irresponsible and unaccountable individuals as well. Reagan's statement, regardless of the fact that many are still asking themselves whether it is a question of a real possibility or a maneuver, has reverberated throughout the world just like the testing of new super weaponry. The Americans are surprised and dumbfounded just like their closest allies in Europe. Meanwhile, in Moscow, in a television commentary, the question was raised as to what the Americans would say if Yuriy Andropov delivered such a speech in the Kremlin.

The essence of this question is, in fact, who can believe whom today if the conflicts on earth are transferred into space? What will become of the negotiations on European and other missiles which have already been going on for months and years, not to mention SALT I and II? Politicians and scientists are still not sure what Reagan's space strategy means and where it leads. Some claim that the American President has tricked the Pentagon, which has allegedly been working out plans for super weapons for a long time. Others believe that it is a question of putting pressure on Congress in order to push through the military budget more easily. Whatever the case, however, Reagan has once again succeeded in displaying his unpredictability and, it would seem, his lack of readiness for real talks with the Soviet Union.

After all, if the Americans are in search of new super weaponry, it is quite clear that it will some day -- if it is not already -- be in the hands of the other superpower, the Soviet Union, as well. That was the case with the cruise missile. In the tortuous games which are still under way over the stationing of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe it was recently announced in Moscow, and by the commander of the strategic rocket forces himself, that experiments with cruise missiles are already being carried out on a large scale in the Soviet Union. Thus, there are few secrets in the world, particularly in the sphere of weaponry. But there are worries and fears for the future in abundance.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY USSR'S TIKHONOV

LD251430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Soviet communique as issued in Belgrade and Moscow tonight. It reads:

"Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 21-25 March 1983 at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Assembly.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was separately received by P. Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency, and M. Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In an atmosphere marked by friendship and mutual esteem they held talks on questions of cooperation between the two countries and the LCY and the CPSU, and on certain international issues. Satisfaction was voiced at the mutually beneficial development on an equal footing of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and the LCY and the CPSU, and the desire to continue to further develop this cooperation was stressed.

M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and their aides held detailed talks in an atmosphere of openness and mutual understanding, which characterizes relations between the SFRY and the USSR and their peoples.

N.A. Tikhonov visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial and laid flowers at the grave.

N.A. Tikhonov and the members of the delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where they met and had talks with M. Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, A. Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and his aides, and visited a number of organizations of associated labor and talked with workers and officials of these organizations.

In Belgrade and in Zagreb the Soviet visitors were accorded a warm and cordial welcome.

The following took part in the talks between the two heads of government:

On the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Milos Sindjic, director-general of the Federal Institute for Planning; and Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side: V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.D. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of Gosplan [state planning committee]; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

The two sides briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of the two countries, reviewed the development of mutual cooperation and the possibilities for its further promotion, and exchanged views on topical questions of international relations.

They expressed satisfaction regarding the level of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed the resolve of their governments to continue to consolidate and develop relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference enshrined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, the Moscow Statement of 1956 and other joint documents adopted during meetings held at the highest level which represent a lasting basis for the stable development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Talks held between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow in November last year represent the continuation of the beneficial tradition of meetings between the highest-ranking officials of the two states and the LCY and the CPSU, which have always been of importance for the development of relations between the two countries and for consolidating peace and cooperation in the world.

The fully developed relations between parliaments, governments, republics and provinces, towns, and other organs and organizations of the two countries have contributed to the expansion and deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Readiness was expressed to continue this cooperation.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Comprehensive economic relations based on long-term considerations, stability, and mutual benefits have reached a high level.

The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for the 1981-90 period and the agreement on reciprocal deliveries of goods for 1981-85 are being successfully realized. The planned deliveries of goods for this 5-year period worth $32 billion are expected to be exceeded.

The two premiers confirmed the interest of the SFRY and the USSR in the further expansion of economic relations. In the course of the already initiated consultations between planning and foreign trade organs on questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period from 1986-90, fresh possibilities will be studied for cooperation in the development of production capacities and for more fully satisfying the two sides' need for indispensable goods. Ways will also be studied for raising the technical level and quality of products which are the subject of reciprocal exchange.

Stress was laid on the expansion of production specialization and cooperation in the field of the motor industry (passenger and freight vehicles), machine-building, production of installations for nuclear power stations and sea and river shipbuilding with regard to their importance for the development of economic-relations in the current 5-year period.

Proceeding from the attained volume and structure of the reciprocal deliveries of goods, the two sides attach great significance to the further development of forms of economic cooperation, production specialization, and cooperation in the above-mentioned and other economic fields.

The two sides are convinced that the attained level of economic relations, the successful realization of the 5-year trade agreement, and agreement on cooperation in the building and reconstruction of industrial and other projects in the SFRY and the realization of the programs of scientific-technical cooperation will represent a reliable basis for the comprehensive development of economic relations in the next period.

During the visit, M. Planinc and N.A. Tikhonov signed a document entitled "The Basic Lines of the Realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the SFRY and the USSR in the Period Up to 1990."

It was judged that cooperation should be intensified in such fields as energy, including nuclear energy, and robot technology and electronics. Joint scientific-technical achievements made in these fields should be applied in production more speedily.

Expansion of cooperation in the agroindustrial complex, the food industry, construction, and transportation was judged to be beneficial.

Both sides noted that scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries' organs and organizations is making a great contribution to the development and promotion of cooperation.

The two sides positively assessed the work of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They expressed the conviction that it will continue to play an active role in the development and coordination of mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Assessing the positive, attained level of cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education and sport, the two sides expressed their conviction that the further mutual acquaintance with the two countries' cultural wealth, spiritual values, and creativity should continue. They attach great importance to the expansion of cooperation in the fields of the press, radio, and television, which should play an important role in the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. While considering international problems, the participants in the talks expressed deep anxiety because of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and underlined the need to adopt measures aimed at strengthening peace and security and at reducing international tension.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in all fields and respect for independence and the right of peoples to independent development and social progress are the most important tasks of all states.

The two premiers agree in their assessment that an intensified arms race represents the most dangerous threat to peace and security. They stress that in the present situation one of the most important tasks arises from the need to adopt, without delay, measures aimed at halting the arms race, achieving an agreement which would ensure the limiting and reduction of armed forces and armament, especially nuclear, on the basis of equality and equal security and the attainment of real, especially nuclear, disarmament.

The two sides particularly point out the need to adopt concrete measures aimed at embarking on genuine disarmament in Europe, where vast arsenals of conventional and nuclear weapons are concentrated. In this context they express themselves as being in favor of the liquidation of all forms of nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical, as well as of limiting and reducing conventional forces in Europe.

The SFRY and the USSR are in favor of holding and intensifying negotiations on all questions concerning limiting and reducing armament and on disarmament, and expect all participants to exert the greatest effort with the aim of achieving concrete, positive results.

The Yugoslav side greets and welcomes as useful all initiatives and proposals if they genuinely increase the prospect of reaching agreement in the field of limiting armaments and contribute to the process of disarmament. In keeping with this, the Yugoslav side received with interest the recent appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to the parliaments, governments, parties, and nations of the world, as well as the latest proposals and initiatives by Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, assessing them as positive and beneficial, and deserving careful consideration.

The two premiers, assessing the situation in Europe, pointed out the need for the further consolidation of peace, security, strengthening of trust and cooperation, and a realization of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, so as to continue and deepen the process initiated by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. They called for a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, having a meaningful and balanced document and an accord on the convening of a conference on measures aimed at increasing trust, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet side explained in detail the contents of the initatives taken by the USSR and other countries of the socialist community aimed at strengthening peace and international security. In this connection it underlined the importance of the proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact on one side, and the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty on the other.

During the exchange of views on certain aspects of the situation in the Mediterranean, anxiety was expressed with regard to the further existence of the hotbeds of tension and of conflicts and threat of war. The two sides advocate the transformation of this region into a zone of stable peace and fruitful cooperation on an equal footing and express their readiness to exert constructive efforts in this direction.

The two sides expressed deep anxiety at the situation in the Near East, which has been made extremely acute by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, by the toleration of Israel's unbridled expansionist policy, by its violation of all UN decisions, occupation of a part of Lebanon, and in particular, by its resorting to genocide of the Palestinian people. They advocate an all-embracing and just political solution based on meeting the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to the creation of their own state, Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and later, recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on the right of all states of the region to secure an independent existence and development. They voiced a positive attitude to the principles for settling the Near East problem as defined at the conference of the Arab heads of state or government in Fes and also at the 16th session of the Palestinian National Council.

The heads of government of the SFRY and the USSR expressed anxiety in connection with the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, and expressed themselves in favor of its settlement by political means.

The two sides express their support for the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid, and condemn the agressive actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the independent countries of southern Africa. They support the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, headed by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], its only true representative, and demand the complete and undelayed compliance with UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution No 435 on granting independence to Namibia.

Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their stand in favor of changing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and of establishing a new international economic order. The two sides stressed the need to begin global negotiations as speedily as possible in keeping with the decisions of the United Nations.

The SFRY and the USSR are also in favor of the United Nations' having a greater role and of being more effective in international life as an important instrument for the preservation of peace and international security, peacefully settling the most important international problems, developing cooperation on an equal footing between states, and for making a contribution to the economic and social progress on the basis of strict respect for the UN Charter by all states.

The Yugoslav side reported on the results of the Seventh Summit of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, which demonstrated that the Nonaligned Movement is growing constantly stronger as an independent force playing a significant role in settling international problems and strengthening peace, independence, free socioeconomic development, and international cooperation based on equality.

The USSR welcomes the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in restoring the situation in the world to health, eliminating the danger of war, and consolidating international cooperation based on equality. The results of the Seventh Summit of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi are of great importance in the realization of these goals.

The two heads of government expressed satisfaction with the results of the meetings and talks. They consider that broad possibilities exist for the further development and strengthening of relations, mutual understanding, and trust between the two countries. The SFRY and the USSR will continue to follow this path, despite certain differences in their assessment of developments in international life. The visit paid by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will give an impetus to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, and contribute to peace in the world, international security, progress, and cooperation.

N.A. Tikhonov invited M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER ASSESSMENTS OF TIKHONOV VISIT, TALKS

Sundic Commentary

LD251753 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] More about the conclusion of the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Nikolay Tikhonov, the Soviet premier, to Yugoslavia. As we have already reported, Premier Tikhonov renewed the Supreme Soviet's invitation to the president of the SFRY Presidencey to visit the Soviet Union and invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay a return visit. The two countries' heads of government also signed a joint document on the further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Milika Sundic comments:

[Begin Sundic recording] Since it was well prepared on both sides and since the talks were open and friendly, the official and friendly visit paid by the Soviet premier, Nikolay Tikhonov, ended very successful. During the talks the greatest attention was paid to the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation, which was said to be very good and comprehensive and -- and this is no less important -- mutually beneficial. It was agreed that, in the future as well, the greatest attention should continue to be paid to bilateral cooperation. A joint document was signed on this subject.

Milka Planinc and Nikolay Tikhonov briefed each other on the building of socialism in the two countries and on the problems which they are encountering. The unstable situation in the world, both military-political and economic, also has a negative effect on the realization of various plans and projects in both countries. This is a further reason why Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are striving to promote and expand their cooperation still further. The possibilities for this exist, as is shown by the agreements which representatives of the two countries signed during Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia. As expected, in the talks and toasts the two sides presented the attitudes of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union to topical international problems and pointed out, each from their side of the table, the ways of eliminating them.

The latter subject and bilateral cooperation were discussed during Nikolay Tikhonov's meeting with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union share anxiety over the exacebrated situation in the world, though they assess the causes of international tension differently.

Naturally, there was no dispute over the way either of them sees or assesses the present situation in the world, because Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union long ago agreed on the principles underlying their mutual cooperation, which in this concrete case means that only an approach which respects each other's views can ensure a constructive dialogue on an equal footing. These principles fully manifested themselves again this time.

After all, whenever a reference is made to similarities or differences of views between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, one should always bear in mind the fact that neither one nor the other is an invention or something that has been imposed, but, in simple terms, this is a matter of the well-known orientations of the two countries and the specific characteristics of their international positions and sociopolitical systems.

It is well known that Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to relations with nonaligned countries. However, it is equally well-known that Yugoslavia devoted great attention to cooperation with countries belonging to military alliances. Yugoslavia's non-bloc orientation, on the assumption that it is accepted as our permanent orientation, which was once again confirmed during Tikhonov's visit, does not lessen the significance of cooperation with countries which either belong to a bloc or are their leaders.

After all, when Yugoslavia asserts that the only way out of the present difficult international situation can be seen in the revival, without any delay, of detente and the return to the policy of negotiations, that represents nothing other then pointing out the fact that the principles of the UN Charter are irreplaceable. The process of relaxation, as Milka Planinc said, can be lasting and complete only if it covers all the areas and problems of the modern world and if all the countries and peoples are involved on an equal footing.

This approach by Yugoslavia to international problems does not in any way contradict the basic interest of the Soviet Union -- to preserve world peace. For this very reason Tikhonov's visit has in every way confirmed Yugoslavia's and the Soviet Union's wish to continue their successful cooperation. Such cooperation is exceptionally important for both sides. [end recording]

NIN, KOMUNIST Evaluations

LD251648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Soviet exchange of opinions offers good bases for promotion of relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav newspapers unanimously evaluated today, Friday, the results of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov's five-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Despite well-known differences which come from internal development in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and their international positions, the Belgrade exchange of opinions -- with which both sides are satisfied, it was said -- was an expression of understanding, the Belgrade weekly news magazine NIN wrote.

Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia is not only a new step towards promoting relations between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual respect, but also "it fills an illogical emptiness: although Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation has been growing at an exceptional pace, this has been the first meeting of the two countries' premiers in the last eight years, for all they are the most competent in this kind of cooperation," the NIN's commentator stressed.

Development of economic cooperation and enriching it on long-term bases was in the foreground of the useful talks, the NIN pointed out. Since 1970, the Soviet Union has been the biggest buyer of Yugoslav-made goods and since 1980 it has been the first of countries from which Yugoslavia imports goods, it recalled.

Despite differences in the two countries' international positions, there are points of contact to be found in views on several questions. Among their joint evaluations is the necessity to stop the arms race and the need to renew the process of tension-easing, the magazine also pointed out.

The information on Soviet initiative to that effect was received with interest, the NIN pointed out. The Yugoslav information on the 7th non-aligned summit was also received with understanding, while welcoming the movement's growing role in tension-easing of strained international relations.

The KOMUNIST's commentator put in the foreground of his commentary the principles of the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement as an irreplaceable basis for stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

In the light of both sides' readiness to have their relations developed that way, the main subjects of Tikhonov's talks with the Yugoslav leaders were those on which the two sides may reach a higher degree of agreement, the KOMUNIST wrote.

Both the NIN and the KOMUNIST laid stress on "markedly cordial" atmosphere in which talks between the guest and his host were held. A very favorable outcome of these talks does not mean that they passed in silence over differences in their approaches to definite questions between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, but confirms that no special emphasis was laid on them, they wrote.

POLITIKA VIEWS MOSCOW IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU251723 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 83

[From the "International Review" column by Predrag Vukovic: "Moscow Meeting"]

[Text] As a continuation of the Prague summit of the Warsaw Pact countries and expanded by the representatives of Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia and Laos, the 2-day Conference of Central Committee Secretaries for Ideology and International Problems which was held in Moscow midweek is interesting for three reasons: the time it occurred (with a delay of several months), what was said, and what was omitted compared with the previous similar meeting.

A joint coordinated reply was prepared to the American propagandist counteroffensive. This was expected, although not in this form. It was expected that a distinguished place would also be devoted to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has been accused in Moscow of having tried and of still trying to present the ambition of achieving military supremacy as a forced reaction to the "Soviet military threat." An essential assessment of what is involved was given immediately in the first sentence of the fourth point of the announcement: The conference has paid special attention to discussing practical questions of activating opposition toward the efforts of the reaction to start an anti-communist "crusade."

The pleasure expressed at the fact that the "socialist countries' proposals on nuclear disarmament on the European Continent" have met a wide response clearly shows that they are determined to retain the initiative, just as the expressed "concern about the revival of revanchist tendencies in the FRG" shows a feeling of displeasure with the outcome of the West German election, which strengthens Reagan's positions and the intention to deploy intermediate-range missiles in the NATO countries.

The sentence "the participants of the conference have decisively declared in favor of ensuring the continuation and consolidation of the detente process" shows that Yuriy Andropov's slogan "Detente is not a thing of the past" is still in effect.

It also explains some other things. Perceiving the differences between this and the previous similar conference held almost 1 and 1/2 years ago, in November 1981, it is worth noticing that Brezhnev then, as Tikhonov now, received the participants of the meeting and talked with them. However, this time nothing was announced about the content and the course of the talks which can be explained by Andropov's unwillingness to directly participate in Soviet-American polemics for the time being, in contrast to Reagan. There are British as well as other assessments that a meeting between these two statesmen is now further away than it was a month or two ago. Despite all the pessimism, one can notice Defense Secretary Weinberger saying things like: "We certainly want to remain at the table. We want the negotiations to be successful."

The last novelty compared to the previous meeting is that this one was primarily dedicated to strengthening and explaining their own position on the international scene and that it was positively oriented in the ideological and propagandist sense, involving both foreign policy and explanations of internal situations in these countries. The previous meeting was much more burdened with the instability of Poland, with squaring accounts with the "imperialist destructiveness and counterrevolutionary assaults" on the camp [lager] family on the whole or on some of its individual members. We may also add that the overall ambience was affected by Kohl's advice to Washington that it would be good if it also showed a small amount of goodwill towards Moscow.

KOMUNIST COMMENTS ON USSR-PRC NEGOTIATIONS

LD252146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet-Chinese consultations reflect the foreign policy needs of the two countries, writes the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST today, Friday, following the end of the Moscow round of the bilateral negotiations. Contacts between the two countries, which constitute gradual stages towards the normalization of relations between the two largest socialist nations, emerged as a result of the awareness of deep and far-reaching changes in the contemporary world and of the need to reduce tension in international relations, say KOMUNIST. The weekly cites a recent statement by Chinese Communist Party Leader Hu Yaobang who say that the noramlization of Chinese-Soviet relations was not only in accordance with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples but also in the interests of peoples throughout the world.

Concurrently with the resumption of the negotiations, to which special importance is attached since both governments have given "special representative" status to their negotiators, signs of a thaw in mutual relations in various fields are also evident, the Yugoslav newspaper assesses. Bilateral contacts in the scientific, cultural and sports fields have been revived and an agreement reached on expanding small border traffic and trade. The volume of trade grew from 330 million dollars in 1981 to 800 million in 1982 which attests to the positive development of trade. However, KOMUNIST estimates this as still rather moderate in view of the enormous potentials, possibilities and economic needs of the two countries.

KOMUNIST points out that in the hitherto negotiations, neither side mentioned the ideological aspect of their dispute and that there are so far no visible signs that the Soviet Union has accepted any of the three crucial Chinese demands in the negotiations on normalization.

POLITIKA on Kampuchea Issue

AU251648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 p 4

[V. Santic article: "Uncertainty on the Mekong"]

[Excerpts] The Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi has unfortunately failed to correct what was done at the previous meeting in Havana; therefore, the Kampuchean seat remains empty.

Under the pressure of certain bloc interests, New Delhi has thus failed to contribute to solving the situation in Kampuchea and Indochina in general.

In the meantime, information has been spread that China proposed a plan to the Soviet Union for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, but this has not been officially confirmed by Moscow. According to this plan, a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is necessary in order for the Kampuchean people to build and independent, neutral, and nonaligned country through free elections under the control of the United Nations. In return, Vietnam could gradually improve its relations with China.

It is also known that the Kampuchean problem is one of the difficulties in the talks between the PRC and the USSR on improving mutual relations. This is supposed to be the reason for the aforementioned Chinese plan that was offered to Moscow. Beijing believes that the Soviet Union not only could, but also should, influence Hanoi to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so that all the basic conditions for a political solution of this problem would be created. Hanoi is very touchy about such a "background" for the Chinese-Soviet talks. That is why informed observers of the Indo-Chinese situation have viewed the visit to Moscow last October by Truong Chinh, SRV president and "number two" in the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Bureau, as being closely connected with the visit of Lenoid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, to Beijing to talk with Chinese officials. What has certainly also been considered are Soviet interests in Vietnam, that is, the Soviet use of the naval and air bases in Cam Ranh and Da Nang which are of great strategic importance for the USSR in the Far East.

STAMBOLIC 29 MARCH VISIT TO HUNGARY ANNOUNCED

AU280910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will leave tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Hungary. This will be another of a number of important meetings of the statesmen of the two countries. Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation constitute an important position of peace and stability in Europe and the world.

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD272306 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] One can say without reservation that relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are very good and friendly. Cooperation between the two countries is proceeding successfully in all directions, at both state and party levels. Yugoslavia and Hungary have no unresolved problems; when and if they do appear, they are quickly eliminated. As neighboring countries, Yugoslavia and Hungary are orientated toward one another and both sides draw significant benefit from this fact. One of the bonds that links Yugoslavia and Hungary are national minorities. The attitude toward the national minorities, regardless of their numerical strength, is a fundamental indicator of the state and trends of relations between the neighbors, no matter what the similarities or differences in the social systems.

What clearly transpires from these few introductory remarks is the significance that the visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Hungary has for future relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary. Petar Stambolic is going to Hungary having the same goal as his hosts. The talks will be devoted to further promotion and enrichment of bilateral cooperation and a broad exchange of views will be carried out on topical international problems. Since the bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are good, a considerable part of the talks will be devoted to an exchange of experiences in socialist construction and to the problems the two countries face. In this respect, there are considerable similarities between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The case is the same regarding Yugoslavia's and Hungary's views of topical international problems. Both countries' assessment is that the world situation is worse than at any time since the cold war period. Though a member of the Warsaw Pact, Hungary both understands and respects -- better than some other countries -- Yugoslavia's position as a nonaligned country and respects its role in the efforts to preserve lasting and stable peace in the world.

On the other hand, Hungary has a very fair attitude toward Yugoslavia's efforts in the sphere of economic stabilization. Petar Stambolic and his Hungarian hosts will talk about the trends in Europe, in the Near and Middle East and in the Mediterranean. Hungary, as Yugoslavia, is very interested in the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting and advocates military relaxation in Europe. Hungary's attitude to the movement and policy of nonalignment is that neither is viewed the way some other countries sometimes do, as the extended arm of whatever bloc. After all, Hungary itself promotes some of its specific features, particularly in the spheres of economics, cultural creative work, and the press.

Since there are no major problems in relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary, it is much easier for both countries to eliminate some minor problems in a timely manner, without anyone becoming angry. What we have in mind are some occurrences, rare occurrences, concerning the treatment of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia. Whenever such occurrences are noticed, it is necessary that they be put to an end immediately.

Taken as a whole, Petar Stambolic's visit to Budapest will represent a further step in the direction of the already existing friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary. This is the basic aim of the visit.

GROUPS CONFER ON SERBIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION

LD250015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Nis; 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting was held today in Nis on border cooperation of municipalities and towns of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with partners in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The meeting was organized by the section of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference for International Relations and Cooperation, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, the Serbian Assembly Commission for Foreign Policy and International Relations and the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations. Taking part in the work of the meeting in addition to representatives of sociopolitical organizations of border municipalities and the Nis, Zajecar and southern Morava regions were representatives of republican and provincial sociopolitical organizations and institutions.

Border cooperation is an important element of the overall policy which the SFRY conducts with its neighbors, today's meeting stressed. Border municipalities on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border in the part toward the Socialist Republic of Serbia enjoy traditionally good cooperation in the areas of culture, sport, schooling, and increasingly in the area of the economy. Border assemblies are a specific aspect of this cooperation. These assemblies, which have become a tradition, meet on the basis of the agreement on border cooperation between the SFRY and People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the past year eight border assemblies have been held in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian area toward Serbia in which more than 140,000 Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens took part, and considerable border area traffic was realized.

It was stated at the consultative meeting that there will be extensive cooperation between border municipalities this year as well. For the first time this will include economic work organizations.